CLIF COUNTRO MARIEME.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1855.

TWOPENCE.



Befork our next number appears, the Royal Commissioners will have executed their task and dismissed "the faithful Commons," &c., to their respective country seats and autumnal enjoyments. We think the interregnum a fitting opportunity for giving an engraving depicting the splendid ecremonial, which is usually seen when it pleases Her Gracious Majesty to read her Royal speech from the throne. In the absence of that impressive pageant, we think we cannot better fill our pages than in giving a short but interesting history of the Imperial Parliament itself. Being the grand assembly of the cestates of the realm, we are surprised that so little is really known of its constituent parts. They have excited much discussion amongst constitutional writers, some contending that the archishops and bishops, or lords spiritual, constitute one estate, the lords temporal a second, and the commons a third; but the parliament is usually divided into Lords and Commons. It is summoned, proregued, and dissolved by the sovereign's voice. Its power is undefinable. Its duty is not only to "unlock the people's purses," but also to keep the people's accounts; or, to adopt the legal language of Coke, "parliament is the highest and most honourable and absolute court of justice;" "the jurisdiction of this count is so transcendent, that it maketh, enlargeth, diminisheth, abrogateth, repealeth, and reviveth laws, statutes, acts, and ordinances, concerning matters ecclesiastical, capital, crimial, common, civil, martial, maritime, and the rest." Its work is, "to redress greivances, to take notice of monopolies and oppressions, to curb the exorbitances of pernicious favourites and ill ministers of state, to punish such mighty delinquents as look upon themselves as too great for the ordinary reach of justice, and to inspect the conduct of those who are intrusted with the administration of the country, and even its own, as in the case of the Reform Bill; but in the former cases the changes have been, or pretended to be, according to the principle Before our next number appears, the Royal Commissioners will have executed their task and dismissed "the faithful Commons," &c., to their respective country seats and autumnal enjoyments. We think the interregnum a monwealth. Although the derivation of the work has been deemed beyond dispute, there is much doubt about its first application. It was applied to the general assemblies of the state under Louis VII. of France, about the middle of the state under Louis VII. of France, about the machine of the twelfth century, but it is said not to have appeared in our law till its mention in the statute of Westminster, 1, 3 Edw. I., A.D. 1272; and yet Coke declared in his Institutes, and Ly A.D. 1272; and yet Coke declared in his Institutes, and spoke to the same effect when Speaker (A.D. 1592), that this name was used even in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1041. It is certain that long before the introduction of the Norman language into England all matters of importance were debated and settled in the great council of the realm; a practice which seems to have been universal among the northern nations, particularly amongst the Germans, who convey it into all the countries of Europe, which they overran at the dissolution of the Roman empire. Instances are upon record of the assembling of this council to order the affairs of the kingdom, to make new laws, and to amend the old, as early as the reign of Ina, king of the West Saxons, Offa, king of the Mercians, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, in the several reigns of the heptarchy. Before the reign of William I, parliaments, or councils of the nation, were to be held twice in every year, as appears by Edgar, early, the tention of England, represented the contract of the second of the latitutes, &c.; but the Commons of England, represented Edgar, cap. 5, the testimony of the Mirrour of Justice, the Institutes, &c.; but the Commons of England, represented by knights, citizens, and burgesses, were not specifically named as constituting one of the estates in parliament till the 49th of Henry III. 1265. Hume says "the commons were no part of the great council till some ages after the conquest." Knights of the shire had previously assembled in a separate house; but the Earl of Leicester, whose attempts on the crown of Henry III. had been defeated, led to the subsequent summoning of two knights from every shire, and also deputies from the boroughs, who were before deemed too inconsiderable to have a voice in legislation. This is the first confirmed outline of a House of Commons. In the earlier reigns, parliament was alternately kept at York, This is the first confirmed outline of a House of Commons. In the earlier reigns, parliament was alternately kept at York, Northampton, Lincoln, New Sarum, Winchester, Gloucester, Leicester, Oxford, Cambridge, and Reading, as well as at Westminster, the latter having been the seat of the legislature since the time of Elizabeth. The city of London first Leicester, Oxford, Cambridge, and Reading, as well as at Westminster, the latter having been the seat of the legislature since the time of Elizabeth. The city of London first sent members to parliament in the reign of Henry III.; while Westminster was not represented in that august assembly until the latter end of the life of Henry VIII., or rather in the first House of Commons of Edward VI. King Edward I., successor of Henry III., however, seldom held a parliament more than once in every two years: but in the next reign but one it was enacted (4 Edw. III. cap. 14) "that a parliament should be helden every year once, and more often if need be." This continued the statute-law of the laud till 16 Charles II., when an act was passed "for the assembling and holding of parliament once in three years at least;" but parliaments for a longer period than a year were held after Henry VIII. ascended the throne. The triennial act was confirmed soon after the Revolution of 1688, by 6 William and Mary, cap. 2. Triennial parliaments thence continued till the first year of George I's reign, when, in consequence of the allegation that "a rest-less and popish faction were designing and endeavouring to renew the rebellion between this kingdom, and the report of an invasion from abroad, it was enacted that the then existing parliament is England's sheet-anchor:—"England," no longer. This septennial act has ever since been in force.

—The parliament is England's sheet-anchor:—"England, said Burleigh, "can never be undone but by parliament." said Burleigh, "can liver ob unitone out by parameter. The parliament, however, must exist in fact, and continue to be the organ of the people's voice—the representative of their feelings and views. Should the time unhappity arrive when the lower house in particular, and the people, shall

have separate interests and distinct feelings, then may it be justly feared that the liberties of the nation will be buried amidst the corruptions of a House of Commons. The Lords are indefinite in number, excepting the lords spiritual; of these there are two archbishops, and twenty-four bishops, who are supposed to hold certain ancient baronies under the king; in right of which they have seats in the House of Lords, where they intermix their votes with the temporal lords. The lords temporal consist of the peers of Great Britain, in their several orders and degrees of dignity, as dukes, marquisses, early, viscounts, barons. Some of them sit by descent, as do all ancient peers: some by creation, Britain, in their several orders and degrees of dignity, as dukes, marquisses, earls, viscounts, barons. Some of them sit by descent, as do all aneient peers: some by creation, as in the case of all new-made peers; others, since the union of Scotland, by election, which is the case of the sixteen peers who represent the body of the Scotch nobility; and twenty-eight peers for Ireland, besides one archibishop and three bishops. The number of lay lords is indefinite, and may be intereased at the will of the crown. At present the number of peers, temporal and spiritual, is about 410. The Commoners in parliament consist of knights, elected by the countries; and of citizens and burgesses, elected by the cutter of the constant of t the same day, unless personal reflections have been cast upon him; but when the commons, in order to have a greater freedom of debate, have resolved themselves into a agenter freedom of debate, have resolved themselves into a committee of the whole house, every member may speak to a question as often as he thinks necessary. In the House of Lords they vote, beginning at the lowest peer and ascending to the highest, every one answering "Content" or "Not content." When a bill is objectionable, it is often proposed "that it be read this day six months," so as to be deferred until the next session, or that the period should fall when the house is not sitting. "The order of the day," often called for to put an end to some discussion not previously announced, implies that the matter on the journal should be brought forward in preference; and "that the previous question" should be put, is a another mode of defeating a measure proposed. "A call of the house" can be insisted on by any member, so as to ensure a full attendance; the penalties of disobedience being severe. Cries of "question" and "spoke" implies inpatience at a departure from the topic, or the efforts of a tedious cartor; while "question" and "spoke" implies impatience at a departure from the topic, or the efforts of a tedious orator; while "hear" is a monosyllable of double meaning, implying either derision or attention. In the House of Commons they vote by "ayes" and "noes;" and if it be doubtful which possess the greater number, the house divides. If the question relate to the introduction of anything into the house, then the "ayes" go out; but if otherwise, the "noes" go out. In all divisions the speaker appoints four tellers, two of each opinion. In a committee of the whole house they divide by changing sides, the "ayes" taking the right, and the "noes" the left of the chair, and then there are but two tellers. Forty members are sufficient to form a house, and eight a committee. There are coffee rooms attached to each house, for the accommodation of the members only: and eight a committee. Increase are conservous attached to each house, for the accommodation of the members only; many of whom dine there during a long debate. Strangers from the gallery may get sandwiches, &c. at the bar as a favour; but they are not permitted to enter the rooms. The whole is under the superintendence of the housekeeper. Should the bell ring to announce that a division is about to take rules; and of the results of the superintendence and of the superintenden Should the bell ring to announce that a division is about to take place, and to direct the messengers and officers to lock all the doese, leading to the house or its lobby, an amusing spectacle is beheld; members are seen running in all directions, with the utmost haste, to get into the house before the fatal key is turned. For the accommodation of strangers, as all spectators are indiscriminately called, there is a gallery, but strangers are compelled to withdraw previous to a division. It is understood that visitors are present by courtesy, although a ticket from a member will ensure admission; the former mode of paying 2s. 6d. having been suppressed. Within a few years, in the time of Woodfall and Dr. Johnson, any person seen to take a memorandum was instantly told to put away his paper, or was turned out altogether; and yet a special gallery at the other extremity is now filled with gentlemen openly and undisguisedly taking notes of what is passing, for the known purpose of reporting the debates in the newspapers.

Onours.—Odours resemble very much the notes of a musical instrument. Some of them blend easily and naturally with each other, producing a harmonious impression, as it were on the sense of smell. Heliotrope, vanilla, orange blossom must the almond blend together in this way, and produce different degrees of nearly similar effect. The same is the case with citron, leaves of smells, had on, and orange peel, only these produce a stronger impresson, and orange peel, only these produce a stronger impresson, and orange peel, only these produce a stronger impresson of the particular patchouly, sandal-wood, and vitivert form a third class it requires, of course, a nice and well-trained sense of smell to perceive this harmony of odours, and to detect the presence of a discordant note. But it is by the skilful admixture, in kind and quantity, of odours preducing a similar impression, that the most delease and the hampeable fragrances are manufactured. When called the same key of the olfactory nerve are mixed together for health of the same key of the olfactory nerve are may be an extended to the same and the same key of the olfactory nerve are may be an extended to the same and the same key of the olfactory nerve are may be an extended to the same should be a same that the same sey of the olfactory nerve are mixed together for health of the same key of the olfactory nerve are may be an extended to the same sey of the specific of the same sey of the same sey

Imperial Varliament.

Since our last the Royal Assent has been given in the House of Lords to a number of bils.

A conversation took place between Lord Brougham and the Lord CHANCELLOR, having for its object to remove from the public mind the impression that the progress of law reform is slower than it ought to be.

Some explanation took place respecting the withdrawal of the Government grants to the Royal Society.

The Downing-street Public Offices Bill was read a second time, after an explanation of its provisions by Lord RIDESDALE.

The message from Her MAJESTY relative to the additional supplies for the war was communicated to the House.

Lord PANNURE, in answer to the Earl of ELIENDRORUGH, stated that there was no truth in the report of General Bratson's assassination.

stated that there was no cruit at the report of General Beatson's assissination.

The remainder of the evening was occupied with discussions on the Turkish loan and the general conduct of the war, which was severely criticised by the Earl of Ellenborouse and the Earl

The remainder of the evening was occupied with discussions on the Turkish loan and the general conduct of the war, which was severely criticised by the Earl of Ellenborouse and the Earl of Harbwicker.

The House of Commons was occupied in Committee with the Limited Liability Bill.

On the question for going into Committee of Supply, Admiral Walcor called the attention of the House to the system pursued in promotion and the distribution of honours in the two services.

A number of votes mere taken, chiefly for educational, scientific, and religious purposes.

A number of votes may be a supplementary in the complete that the complete th

Noble Viscount the subject was pursued for some further time, and was at length dropped, the House going into committee of supply.

Among the votes agreed to in Committee of Supply, which gave rise to numerous questions and explanations, was avote of credit for £3,000,000 to provide for the additional expenses of the war. A motion by Major Rose or collecting any peace, was, after a Smethle parliament before concluding any peace, was, after a safe parliament before concluding any peace, was, after a safe different subjects of the House, was, after a safe different subject of the House, which was read a third time and passed. Among the questions asked was one relating to the admission of soldiers in uniform they should be unarmed.

The Limited Liabilities Bill was read a third time and passed. Among the questions asked was one relating to the admission of soldiers in uniform they should be unarmed.

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History of my Life. By George Sands, Feuilleton of La

History of my Life. By George Sands, Feuilleton of La Presse.

Madame Dudevant's work has now been before the town for some time, but her snatches of life and real character charm us more than ever as she proceeds. How glad we are that she donned male attire, since disguised as a student, she "mobbed it" among a party of intelligent young Berrichons, and learned Paris by seeing all that men see, by hearing all that men hear, by plunging wherever men plunge, for the sake of getting artist education—of getting it cheap—and of getting it without being misunderstood or molested by the husband whose children she brought to her garrethome, there to enjoy maternal care and pious training!—The pseudonyme George Sand, which Madame Dudevant assumed, was adopted by her in all humility, and in no revolutionary assumption of the style and sympathies of Kotzebue's assassin. Strange, indeed, are her details of Parisian life; how attentively ought one to listen to her account of a regular French emeute. She was in the gardens of the Luxembourg with her daughter when the street battle of Clottre Saint-Mery broke out—gained her garret with difficulty—pacified the little girl who was screaming with terror—and out-watched part of the night on her balcony. That was the night when fifteen of the seventeen insurgents who kept the bridge of the Holel Dieu were surpristed by a column of the National Guards,—and when "fifteen of these unfortunate creatures," says M. Louis Blanc, in his 'Histoire de Dix Ans,' were cut to pieces and flung into the Seine,'"—"The day of the 6th of June was a day of awful solemnity, venseen from a point far above it, as I saw it. All circulation were

the National Guards,—and when "Inteen of these unfortunate creatures," says M. Louis Blanc, in his 'Histoire de
Dix Ans," "were cut to pieces and flung into the Seine,"

"The day of the 6th of June was a day of awful solemity, even
seen from a point far above it, as I saw it. All circulation was
forbidden; the troops guardea the bridges and the entrance of the
adjacent streets. From ten o'clock in the morning until the end of
the execution, the long perspective of desorted quais had, in the
broad sunshine, an aspect belonging to a city of the dead,—as if
cholera had carriod thence its last inhabitant. The soldiers who
guarded the issue of the streets looked like plantonand,—as well
due to the streets olocked like plantonand,—as the
due to the streets looked like plantonand,—as the
due to the streets looked like plantonand,—as the
due the way down the parapets, they did not vary by words or
gesture the physiognomy of that dreary solitude. No living beings
were to be seen, at certain moments of that day, saw the swallows,
skimming the waters with a restless rapidity, as if that unwonted
dead call had frightened them. Hours passed—hours of that grim
silence, only broken by the shrill cries of the martins wheeling
around the precinets of Notre Dame. Then, in an instant, the
birds would hide themselves in the old towers, and the soldiers
were given to them his bow works. Their ranks one
serve the same that the street of the same that the same that
mager—those broken down and bleeding. Then the shut-up people
came out to the windows and on the roofs, eager to plunge a look
into the scenes of horror about to take place in the Cite. The
sinister sound had begun. The rounds of musketry, doing duty
for funeral peal, became regular. Sitting on the boleony, and
amusing Solange in the room to prevent her looking out, I could
count every assault and every repulse. Presently burst out the
came at time for sinence,—then the hishiatiant eame down from the
came at time of sinence,—then the hishiatiant eame down from the
house

Few who read even the foregoing paraphrase will deny that the scene is painted with the hand of an artist skilled in dark the scene is painted with the hain of an artists skilled in dark tragedy. But these student days had their comedy as well as their tragedy. In the company of her playfellows, Madame Dudevant made some curious acquaintances, and encountered some amusing adventures. One day, for instance, she took a last womanly leave of the English Convent, where she took a last womaniy leave of the English Convent, where she had so narrowly escaped becoming a nun, in her former search for extraordinary sensations—from the Convent she went home, got into her manly boots, and joined her comrades, "the boys" of Berri, in a party, to see Debureau—the Grimaldi of Paris within and without the barriers. Listen to her description of a really clever clown:—

the Grimaid of Paris within and without the barriers. Listen to her description of a really clever clown:

"Gustave Papet who was the rich man, the milord of our Berriehon association, treated all the pit to barley-sugar; and afterwards, as we left the theatre famished, he took three or four of us off with him to supper at the Vendunges de Bourgone. On a sudden, the fancy seized him to ask Debureau, whom he did not lenow the least in the world. Back went Papet into the cheatre, found Debureau taking off his clown's clothes in the cage which served him for a dressing-room, took him by the arm and brought him to us.—Debureau was charming in his manners. He would not allow himself to be tempted by the smallest drop of champagne, being afraid, said he, on the score of his nerves, and having need of the most complete calmoss from hanting. I have never seen an artist more serious, more consciously, and having need of the most complete calmoss for his netting. I have never seen an artist more serious, more consciously, and the variety of the continuation of

one of those great artists who deserve the title of master."

In the course of her very entertaining book, our fair authoress gives a very extraordinary, not to say laughable, account of the perils which beset success in the literary world, inadvertently coinciding with every word which has fallen from Charles Dickens on the same subject. Her money was begged from her as fast as it was made, her leisure was laid waste by malignant or rapacious intruders. Priests forced themselves in, anxious to convert her,—misunderstood females entreated her to get them engaged at theatres,—social reformers bombarded her with schemes for the renovation of society,—poets of the people came and begged, threatening that if money was not sent they would commit suicide. One of these, by the way, when beneficently sought out in his garret gave no sound or sign of life,—and on the door being burst open by Madame Dudeunant and her emissary, the wretch was found eating sausages! and on the door being buts open by Madame Dude-uant and her emissary, the wretch was found eating sausages! Then, there were English tourists who arrived to scoff, to start, or to sympathise (note-book in hand),—some of whom she mystified by saying unintelligible things to them. Never, in short, have the pains of notoriety in authorship and art heen tabulated with more animated earnestness than by our autobiographer. We earnestly recommend a perusal to our

A Handbook of Dorking. Willis, London, 1855,

WE notice this amusing little book chiefly because we are attracted to it by the oddity of the notices and puff bills which are sewn up with it, giving its prefatory appearance a protean aspect and chamelion color, which we certainly did not exare sewn up with it, giving its prefatory appearance a protean aspect and chamelion color, which we certainly did not expect to see in an otherwise unpretending little volume. It is said at fairs that the sport on the outside is more amusing meet than the spectacle within. So it is with the sheets which our eyes whon we open the Handbook. Among the advertisements to which we allude, is one announced by "W. Batchelar," who is an "undertaker" in Dorking, and probably finds his vocation a sinecure in a place famed for its pure air, that he "does every description of horticultural work;" whereby may be meant that he not only coffins the man, but will look to the flowers on his grave; and *hat, as his advertisement has it, "on the most approved principle and on the lowest possible terms." Old Fuller tells us that Dorking was, and we believe it still is, renowned for its "box," and it is clear that "W. Batchelar" deals in two sorts,—makes one, clips the other, and sees to the safe position of each in its mother-earth. But there is a greater wit than the coffin-maker and flower-raiser in Dorking. See how one George Wicks an nounces himself:—"George Wicks, Town Crier, Dorking; Surgeon to the Parasol and Uubrella Hospital, Broken bones carefully set; joints neatly mended; in fact, the whole frame undergoing a speedy restoration in less than twenty-four hours. N.B.," adds witty Wicks, "German, French, English, and Itnatian patients taken in and attended to daily by a native." This is as facetious as the card of a literary tailor in Edgware-road, on which it was announced, to the perplexity of natives and the despair of foreigners, that he manufactured "slap-up kicksis, kept by an artiful dodge from the knee." The other advertisements are rather curious than perpiexty of natures and the despair of loreigners, that he manufactured "slap-up kicksis, kept by an artful dodge from the knee." The other advertisements are rather curious than witty. As, for instance, the hairdresser sells eggs; one hatter deals in gutta-percha soles, and is a tailor to boot; and another not only unites the two callings, but vends fiddle strings. We further learn by these announcements that Hermitish and the strings of the strings of the strings of the strings of the strings. and another not only unites the two callings, but vends fiddle strings. We further learn by these announcements that Her Majesty's cameo-engraver lives in Dorking, and that his name is Nicholson. There is evidently a great deal of beer drank in the locality, and probably much hilarious breaking of punch-bowls and tumblers, for the brush-maker not only sells but mends both. Then William Watts, the rope-maker, thanks his friends for a support which the article he produces is so well able to give in return. The landlord of the "Bull" buys and sells that, and all other sorts of cattle, "on the most liberal terms." That useful functionary the chimney-sweeper also offers to procure "live buit,"—and that no one may suppose that he alludes to the attractive faces for which Dorking has a reputation, the ramoneur embhatically prints sweeper also offers to procure "live bait,"—and that no one may suppose that he alludes to the attractive faces for which Dorking has a reputation, the ramoneur emphatically prints it "Live Bait, for fishing, to be had on the shortest notice." The barbers seem to be jokers, and they probably might have announced of their clients as the grocers do of their coffee, namely, that each is "roasted daily on the premises." A man-milliner advertises that "Ladies residing at a distance are waited on by Mr. D." Is he ungallant enough to decline attending upon ladies at his very door, like the Glasgow mercer, who told an angry female customer, when she complained that he would not come to her in her carriage, adding that she was "the Bishop's lady," that he would not so attend her even if she were the bishop's wife! Then we have the advertisement of a second undertaker in Dorking, who informs his friends that his "goods are let on hire;" and, as graves may be hired, too, for a specified period, perhaps there is nothing incongruous in the intimation of the undertaker that he lets out his goods. Some of these petities afficiency are also rather curiously emphasised,—and one of them is at once so highly moral and supremely literary as to warrant all the attention we have devoted to this portion of the book. A brace of chemical Adelphi inform the public that, with respect to the preparing of prescriptions, they are "satisfied that the moral responsibility of the Compounder is but little inferior to the Prescriber of Medicines, and that the skill of the Physician is of no anail unless carried out by is out intile lineror to the Presence of Mecinees, and take skill of the Physician is of no avail unless carried out by the conscientious care and practical skill of the person who compounds the prescription." In short, the chemist is to the physician what the blower is to the organ-player. Altogether, the Handbook is really amusing, and will repay perusal despite our jokes.

Anna Clayton; or, the Mother's Trial. A Tale of Real Life. Low & Co.

Life. Low & Co.

FROM some little experience in novel reading, we can assert that the great majority of stories professing to be of "real life" might be more truly called tales of Bedlam. We have seldom read "a story of real life" without feeling thankful that both the scenes and the people were safely shut up between two boards, bearing on their back a gilded and lettered warning to the wary reader not to meddle further with the "realities" within. 'Anna Calyaton' is the reprint of a very vulgar American story, intended to warn the world against the wickedness of Catholics in general, and of Catholic priests especially. It is one of the coarsest stories of this kind we have met with, and has not even the redeeming quality of being amusing. Some of the scenes are laid in England, and the English priests are made to talk a peculiar dialect, composed of American provincialisms, Irish peculiarities, and the remains of murdered grammar. Bernaldi, the family confessor, after kidnapping two children to confine them in a monastery, in order to appropriate their fortune to the Church, monastery, in order to appropriate their fortune to the Church, is made thus to address the little boy on consigning him to "Father Francis," with a very intelligible hint to ill-use him

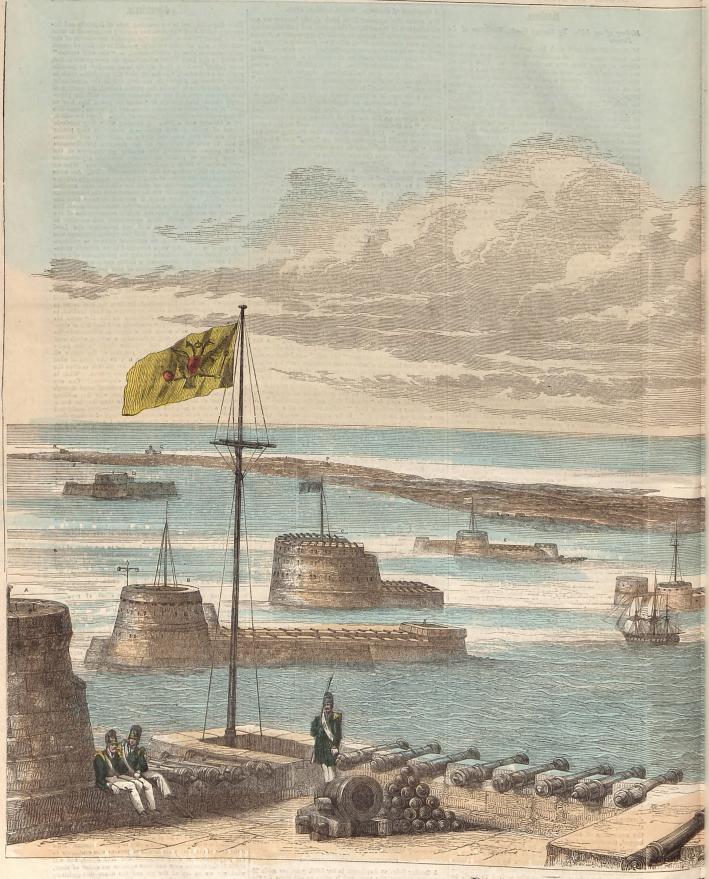
"No more o' your pulling round me, you young brnt! I've had enough of you, I hope. As I hated your vile heretic mother, so do I hate you;—and now you have got to snart for all the bother you've been to me! Yes, and that little, pale-faced wretch of a sister of yours has got to take it, now I reckon! We'll see who's master round here now!"

We should think this style of authorship would be undertaken on very moderate terms, and no doubt it has been, but whatever the remuneration paid for it here or in America, it is so much good money thrown away.

A Quaker lady, at Southport, in her 100th year, has made 20 purses by knitting this year, and is going to sell them for the benefit of the poor. Her name is Mary Wright, and she sometimes preaches amongst the Friends. One purse of her making has been sent to the Queen, as a present from a lady of 100 summers. Another person at Southport, Mrs. Hodge, is in her 96th year, and is in very good health.

Theatricals.

Turis disgusting, not to say revolting mass of depravity and immorality called Jack Sheppurd, has recently re-appeared at most of the minor Theatres, despite the reported interdiction of the authorities, who still suffer it to be paraded in the bills of almost every suburban place of entertainment, as "the only version" licensed by the Lord Chamberlain," and the consequence is that every gallery has been filled nightly to an overflow by juvenile pupils of a bad school, who having read the perincious trash in cheap editions of Ainsworth, are delighted at the opportunity that afforded them to imbibe the poison through the medium of that censor is enigmant the license of plays. Plays we admit, are a blessing and a bane. A blessing when they inculeate lessons of morality and virtue—a bane when they pander to the morbid and unnatural tastes of sensuality and thieves. It will be seen by reference to the theatrical advertisements in the papers announcing the evening performances at the various places of public amusement, that this objectionable various places of public amusement, that this objectionable various that the meaning performances at the various places of public amusement, that this objectionable various places of public answerment, that this objectionable various that the desire of the period of the Lord Chamberlain, or that his officials have received instructions not to interfere for the present with the autusements of the people. We have heard it asserted in more than one theatre, that the authorities had rescinded their interdict—in fact that they do not dare to stop the nightly representation of the drama, its patrons watch their opportunity and assemble in some public thoroughlare to hot and intimidate the Lord Chamberlain. Is this possible? Will that sapient personage who there is a proper to the delity when discovered in an author's manuscripts, interpose his authority to stop the performance of a play which has exerted a wide-spered, a lasting and a contaminating nuture of the performance of the pu room above, where a bona file traveller has just been murdered, and which for pure disgnat stands, we should say, without parallel in the long list of brutal excrescences misnamed dramatic novelties. This appalling incident it should be recollected, was represented at the Surrey Theatre—not at the Victoria—there they do this sort of thing with impunity; but at a decent place of public resort where it was performed to the intelligent members who filled the boxes and pit of what we willingly confess we always considered a well conducted and highly respectable theatre. Now if the gods of the Surrey are formed of persons who contribute to the perpetuation of Jack Sheppard and Bill Sykes, and will repair to the theatre over and over again to see either of them, what are we to say of the pit and the boxes that positively applauded the startling effect produced by the sudden appearance and sanguinary shower of blood. The beat lesson is example, and the Lord Chamberlain, who objects to a play which disapectates a king, passes a drama rife with real blood, and a catalogue of horrors. He therefore must be held responsible for the consequences.



A—Risbanksia Battery, 30 Guns.
B—Fort Risbank, 50 Guns, 2 Tiers.
C—Fort Alexander, 72 Guns, 3 Tiers.

D—Fort Constantine, 50 Guns, 2 Tiers.
T—Citadel Eattery, 40 Guns.
—"eter the Great Fort, 24 Guns.

PANORAMIC VIEW SKETCHED FROM THE I

G — Cron Castle, 136 Guns: heat
J — Fort Menschikoff, 44 Guns.
— Middle Harbonr, 70 Guns & 12 Mortars.

The population of Cronstadt is about 30,000; the Town, Harbours and Fortresses, are sit



W OF CRONSTADT.

E RISBANKSIA BATTERY.

L—The Exchange.

M—St. Andrew's Church.

N—Powder Magazine.

C—The Bar. T—The Governor's House.

Q-Alexander Fort.

R-Fort Katherine. S-Kesel Battery. T-Peter Fort.

The Past Week.

City First Werk.

5th.—Thomas Gainsborough died 1788. This very eminent artist, and one of the most distinguished ornaments of the English school of painting, was born in 1727 at Sudbury, where his father was a clothier. Like all the great favourities of genius, he discovered very early a propensity to the art on which his future and imperishable fame was to be founded. Nature, says one of his contemporaries, was his teacher, and the woods of Suffolk his academy, where he would pass in solitude his mornings in making a sketch of an antiquated tree, a marshy brook, a few cattle, a shepherd and his flock, or any accidental objects that were presented. From delineation he got to colouring, and after painting several landscapes from the age of ten to twelve, he quitted Sudbury and came to London, where he commenced portrait painter. To education Gainsborough owed little. He was for some time under the instructions of Gravelot and of Hayman, whom he soon cellpsed; and he was one of the few artists of eminence this country has produced, who never were indebted to foreign travel. His whole life was spent at Sudbury, Ipswich, Bath and London. He took up his final residence in the latter in 1774, where his fame increased with astonishing rapidity. His excellence appeared in portraits and landscapes. His portraits, it has been justly said, will pass to futurity with a reputation equal to that which follows the pictures of Vandyke; and his landscapes will establish his name on the record of the fine arts with honours such as never before attended a native of this isle. These subjects he painted with a faithful adherance to nature, and it is to be noticed that they more nearly approach the landscapes of Rubens than those of any other master. Gainsborough died of a cancer, and was interered, a this own request in Kew Churchyard. In his last moments he paid a tribute to his great master; almost his last words were "we are all going to heaven and Vandyke is of the party." Gainsborough was rather capricious and was the son of

was impeacined by the House of Commons to Corruption in his high office; and his own confession soon after admitted the truth of the accusation in nearly all its force: on which he was immediately deprived of the seals, and sentenced to be fined, imprisoned during the King's pleasure, and for ever excluded from parliament and all public employments. He afterwards obtained a remission of the hardest parts of his sentence: but he only survived till the 6th of August, 1626, on which day he died suddenly at the Earl of Arundel's house at Highgate. Intellectually considered, he was so great a man, that his character and confluct, as an historical personage, are commonly, as it were by general consent, in a very considerable degree overlooked and forgotten when we mention the name of Bacon. It is worthy of notice, as a curious evidence of how little the delinquencies and misfortunes of the politician, memorable as they were, were some time after his death known or noted in hose parts of the world which were most filled with the fame of the philosopher, that Bayle; in his Dictionary, published in 1695, and again in 1702, has given us an article on Bacon, in which he does not so much as allude to his lamentable fall, being evidently ignorant that such an event had ever taken place.

lamentable fall, being evidently ignorant that such an event had ever taken place.

8th—Death of George Canning 1827. Among those statesmen whose political conduct and personal talents have promoted the national glory of old England, few can claim more exalted distinction than this highly gifted and illustrious individual. He was born in 1770, was educated at Eton and Oxford, and commenced his sanatorial career in 1793. From 1796 till 1827 he was with some few interruptions connected with the administration; and on the illness of Lord Liverpool he succeeded to the premiership. The auspicious prospects, however, which had been entertained by the nation, from his principles and abilities were soon clouded by his death which occurred on the 7th of August. As a politician Canning dishawad the west. The auspicious prospects, however, which had been entertained by the nation, from his principles and abilities were soon clouded by his death which occurred on the 7th of August. As a politician Canning displayed the most liberal and enlightened views; and as an orator he excelled in all that can convince the understanding or captivate the fancy. He was the author of a moch heroic tragedy, called "The Rovers," which caused a prodigious sensation in the political world when it first made its appearance.

8th.—Lord Duncan born 1731. This distinguished naval officer was born at Lundie in Angashire, in 1731. He entered the navy at an early age, and in his 30th year became a post captain. He distinguished himself at the siege of Havannah, and in 1797 shared in the victory of Rodney over the Spaniards. After rising gradually through the intermediate ranks he became Vice Admiral of the White in 1794. His subsequent victory over a Datch squadron, was rewarded by the title of Viscount and a pension of £2000 per year. He died in 1804.

9th.—Birth of John Dryden. Dryden was the father of criticism and the great improver of English versification. He was born at Aldwinekle, Northamptonshire 1631. Having received a ilberal education he soon began to cultivate poetry; and published some encominative verses on, the death of Oliver Croawell. On

some encomiastic verses on the death of Oliver Cromwell. On the restoration of the Monarchial power in 1680, he, with the parasitical spirit natural to those who intrigue for patronage, exerted himself and talents in eulogising the new sovereign. This soon recommended him to royal favour, by which ho obtained the appointment of poet laureat. He published various dramatic peices, which stamped him as the first poet of the age, though the licentious allusions with which they abound expose him to the secrects reproduction. He enjoyed high reputation to the period of his death which occurred in 1700. His numerons works were unrivalled for merit and fame during his time, and still continued to be highly popular. Dryden was buried in Westminster Abbey in a grave next to that of Chaucer.

10th.—Greenwich Observatory founded 1675.

Captain Marryatt died 1848.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. Our limited space will deprive us of thepleasure of answering many correspondents at great length, but we shall always make a noint of attending to questions connected with literature and

PRISCILLA ORNON, (BAYSWATER.)—Many books have been printed concerning the language of flowers, and in many parts of the country certain colors have still a proverbial signification such as blue, true; yellow, jealous; green, forsaken, &c. A quaint old author makes a short dictionary of them as follows:—

Ash colour Repentance	Orange colour Spir
Black colour Mourneful	FurpleNot
BlueTruth	Sky colourHe
CarnationDesire	TawnyFor
Crimson,Cruelty	WhiteIn
GreenHopeful	Willow colour Des
Mouse colourFeareful	YellowJea
MurrySecret Love	,

MarrySeret Love |
Dramaticus (Thetford) — There are many passages in
Shakespeare which admit of two readings, but we cannot see
the exact point of your question. You ask if "All the
world's a stage and all the men and women merely players,"
who constitute the orchestra and audience? We have no world's a stage and at the men and vomen merely players, who constitute the orchestra and andience? We have no particular wish to chop logic at our time of life, but surely amongst the "players" somebody must be able to scrape the violin, and in that case part of the orchestra would be formed

at least.

AN AUTHOR, (ABERMARLE STREET.)—We may say of your
volume, as the cockney said of the pyramid at Egypt—it is
very big. If its merit was commensurate with its size, how
clever you would be; but—truth must out—the work is trash

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The Colored News.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1855.

Beyone our next publication is issued, the Session of Parliament will have been brought to a close. We may, therefore, fairly asis what has been the result of eight long months, deliberation? What legislative result has emanated to the country from Stituge protracted far beyond their usual length. All Englishmen take an interest in public affairs, and they are naturally asking, with very great anxiety, what measures have been passed—what imposts removed—what evils have been remedied—what obnoxious statutes repealed—and what, to sum up all in one short sentence, the ministers and parliament have done for the people? Numerous as are the interrogatories, the responses may be uttered in a few intelligible words. The most astounding of which would be that the collective wisdom of the three kingdoms has increased the national debt by twenty millions sterling! Added to this it has made England security for Turkey to the extent of an additional five millions. It has also sown, in all human probability, by an ill constructed convention, the seeds of prospective misunderstanding both with Turkey and with France. Can we close account with these items. No! The representatives of this happy country, have unscrupulously added two pence in the pound to our already doubled income tax, and that John Bull should have a fair taste of the thumb screw of taxation which is preparing for him, they have unblushingly advanced the price of his tea and his coffee, his sugar and his spirits, by the imposition of heavy and exorbitant additional duties. Long before the session was half got through our sapient rulers lad squandered or misappropriated all the money which their tax-gatherer had been instructed to levy, or the stock market had consented to loan. "Supplementary estimates" popped up their hideous heads and with snake like fascination cajoled into their capacious jaws two or three millions more. To this end the parliamentary fokes have scarcely elapsed since the Premise first "cried havee, and let loace the dogs of war," but in th of the session, was sent with all its imperfections on its head to the upper house at last, and there even the Duke of Argyll, with that flippaney which is his general characteristic was ready to undertake any crusade from which a cautious man would shrink, he even declined to enter the lists in its defence, and it was walked out of the arean prelass in a decimal review of one. Another was the Irish Tenants Compensation Bill, the reinsertion of the retro-spective clause in which was the price demanded and promised, for the votes of "the Brigade" when a question specific chains in which was the pirace demanded and promised, for the votes of "the Brigade" when a question of confidencewas impending, and the Ministry was in danger of defeat, but which was withdrawn when the danger was over, in spite of the remonstrances of the gulled and innocent dupes. But far above all these in nothingness and insincerity, stand the limited Liability Bill which was introduced with a flourish of conciliatory trumpets from the Board of Trade, the vibrations of which had, scarcely died upon the ear when a herald in the person of Mr. Cardwell blew a blast so shrill and discordant that overy one stood aghast. Pursuivant Cardwell's notes were to the effect that it was "far too imperfect a measure to be allowed to pass this session," and so it shared the fate of the others. In noticing the final exit af all or either of these measures, we are far from saying that we regret, or the olders. In solving the limit exit at all or either of these measures, we are far from saying that we regret, or that there is really anything to regret in, the loss of these measures, but we must recur to them to show what business men are entrusted with the destinies of a great commercial nation. With reference to the time also, which has been

expended in voting the supplies (admitted absolutely necessary to the vigorous prosecution of the war), it is not with that or the amount of the supplies we would cavil, far from it, we feel only that it is our duty to point out; we have throughout the session been hampered with a government which undertook to "settle" vital questions, but which was either so negligent of its duty, or so weak and incapable, and unable to so utterly command the confidence of Parliament, that it found itself compelled to abandon one bill after another so rapidly that the session was brought to a most unsatisfactory termination. Finally, whilst censuring Parliament for what it has left undone, let us give it all due praise for what it has done. Amongst the latest abandomments of the session, we noticed, with extreme satisfaction, Sir William Clay's Church Spoliation Scheme, and Mr. Heywood's Bill for unsettling the Law of Marriage. For the alteration effected in the Subbath Beer Bill the people have to thank themselves. They spoke out with an eloquence more touching and effective than has been heard since the days of Lord Liverpool, but we sincerely hope that concession on this hand, may not be attributed to intimidation.

Wuta Bene.

During the parliamentary session Palmerson has gone through more work in the talking line than during any other dozen sessions of his life since that of Waterloo. He has made upwards of one hundred speeches in sown, and, what is far more trying, he has listened to a thousand of other people; listened, not like the mere logs and blocks on the official benches about him, but listened so that not a point should escape him, nor didg'it. He has outset, upset, talked down, and outlands of the property of the property of the large of the property of the large him his sleeve;—and their is as destructive a species of cacchination as the American morriment which consists in griming the bark off a tree, or outgrinning a gentleman's weight in wild cats. Disrated my graried both body and brains of a couple of Cabinets, a list and an exist the doubly detremental operations of seceding friends a deal one and Aberdeen's. Worse than that, he had to dead one and Aberdeen's. Worse than that, he had to dead one and Aberdeen's down irreconcilable animosities within his Ministry; to purge it of traitors to himself and to they of a couple of Cabinets of the property of the couple of the property of the couple of the property of the couple of the couple of the property of the property of the couple of the property of the couple of the property of the couple of the property of the couple of the property of the property of the couple of the property of the property of the couple of the property of t

amalysis of the effects of free trade in England, aboving how certain classes who expected to be ruined have, in fact, beer gainers by the system, and also that the revenue has enormously increased.

The brace of popular batonets, who represent Southwark and Marylebone respectively, have been before their constituents, and their reception has been cordial—we might say flattering; of Sir William Molesworth every one speaks handsomely. He has bravely earned his honours by a long course of manly patriotism. Popular principles, aided by fine talents, forced him into the cabinet of Lord Abardene, and Lord John Kussell's political suicide has made in Colonial Minister. He has plenty of work in him, is stimulated by a healthy ambition, and the theoretical colonial commercial was a commercial to the same force of character nor the same commanding intellect; but he is good man of business, and has fairly won his spurs. To the natives of the Principality his rise must prove to be gratifying. The advocates of a stringent Sunday legislation have sustained a defeat. The Committee of the 16-se of Commons appointed to trace the working of the new Here Bill Report, is unfavourable to trace the working of the new Here Bill Report, is unfavourable to the bitter observance of the Sabath. In a word, the Hyde-park intores have commend that houses of emercial ment be opened at one and closed at three objects and has fairlying has been opened wider. This is the result of pushing matters beyond prudence—the defeat of men with good intentions but afflice to encertainment be opened at one and closed at three olicoles, many the summary of the summary of the summary of the him of the summary of the place that they cannot make good and sober—the defeat of men with good intentions but afflice of encertainment be opened at one and closed at three olicoles, min men more. The law of last revealed, whose existence hours and a half. The bond filled traveller, whose existence hours and a half. The bond filled traveller, whose existence hours and

to which they are addressed for there is just sufficient truth in them to work mischief—to leave an enduring impression on excitable temperaments. Altogether, we have come out of this Sunday legislation very indifferently. We have roused the sleeping lion, and it remains to be seen whether we can testore him to quietude by the narcotics of the dram-shop.

A LEAF FROM A DIARY IN THE CRIMEA

the sleeping lion, and it remains to be seen whether we can testore him to quietude by the narcotics of the dram-shop.

A LEAF FROM A DIARY IN THE CRIMEA.

MONDAX.—The fire was very heavy all night, but the working parties escaped with comparatively few casualties. The attack was made against the new French rifle pit, on the Malakoff-hill. It is said that the enemy fid not advance with their former confidence, and their approach was observed. Our allies were consequently fully on the alort, and the reception the enemy met with caused him to retire with precipitation. The Russians suffered severely as they were going back from the discharge of shells which were poured in the direction of the Malakoff works.

TUESBAY.—A powerful fire was opened against the Redan at 3a.m. this morning, from both the left and the right British attacks, and was continued about nine hours. The Redan answered quickly and vigorously. Our practice was most excellent. Three of the most powerful mortars in the Greenhild attacks were constantly discharged together, and the effect produced by the she is falling within the Redan at short distances from each other was strongly marked. They reached the ground almost at the same instant, and clouds of duat rose-after their explosion. Frequently the shot from the Franchman's-hill batteries were noticed to pass right through the embrasures of the Redan, ploughing up the cheeks of the openings as they passed along. Yet it is doubtful whether much diamage was done to the enemy's guns Often when our artillerymen had supposed their certain guns, from their continued silence, had been knocked over, these guns would suddenly appear in their embrazures, and open fire. Even late in the evening, after the fire had been renewed in the afternoon against the Redan, the guns appeared able to apply whence were the supplied of the continued of the purpose of the enemy that they should do so. But though the purpose of the enemy that they should do so. But though the purpose of the enemy that they should satisfac

The Birmingham gool keeper was indicted at the Warwick Assires and found guilty of enedity to the prisoners under his charge, one it will be shellected died under his coercion.

A firm of a word was been been good to the prisoners of the same of Yorkinic for their bill of costs, incurred by his wife in prosecuting a sat of divorce in the celesiastical court against he ground of the properties of the same of the ground of cruelty, the case was tried at York, before Armon Platt, when it having been shown that the definition of the same wife, who is now dead, was a woman of violent tempor, and that her husband had not treated her with any harshness, the data wife, who is now dead, was a woman of violent tempor, and that her husband had not treated her with any harshness, the reason for prosecuting the suit of divorce.

A young man named Andrew Moreland was committed for trial at Liverporl on a charge of stealing two £100 notes from a desk in the Exchange, where they had been left for a few minutes. The prisoner had got them exchanged by an emigration agent, stating that he had received the notes from his friends in Bellast.

At the Stafford assizes, Mr. William Booth, coaldeeler, Jirminn-ham, sued, the South Staffordshire Railway Company, to recover damages for an injury which the plaintiff was running fout of a carriage which had been improperly backed from a siding on to the carriage which had been improperly backed from a siding ont the line. The company had paid £70 into court, and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with £25 damages beyond the sum paid into court.

Mr. John Dalton, an architect, and who had hitherto-borne a

werdlet for the plaintiff, with £25 damages beyond the sum pate into court.

Mr. John Dalton, an architect, and who had hitherto borne a most irreproachable character, was convicted at the Clommel assizes of forging the name of the Marquis of Waterford to three bills of exchange for £1,300, and negotiating the same. Strong affidavits in mitigation of punishment were put in, and the court, having given them a favourable consideration, commuted the prisoner's sentence to four years' penal servitude.

At the Bodmin assizes, Edward Rawle, late master of the emigrant sbip John, which was wrecked at St. Keverne's May last, was tried for the manslaughter of Eliza Hallett, one of the passengers who lost their lives on that occasion. The ground of the charge was that the captain was not redinarily skilfol and careful. The jury acquitted him.

THE BUCCANEER.

CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER II.

THE roar of savage and leave the containing and the island of Fortuga, where Taureau's boat, containing Montbars and a heavy cargo of hides made for the shore. The notorious pirate, Van Horn, had just captured a Spanish galleon freighted with silver, and his wild Flibustiers did their utmost to disembarrass themselves as rapidly of their dollars and bars as they had acquired them. Montbars was seized with indignant astonishment when he saw the doings of the savage horde on stepping ashore. In one place a party of them was stretched out before a huge cask of wine, the tap of which they had thrown away. The golden liquor run without intermission into the cups held up to it, and it was necessary to empty them as quickly as they were filled; if, therefore, any one wanted a cup, he just held up his mouth until he had enough, and getting insensible, laid down on the sands. In another part, the rattling of the dice box was heard, enormous stakes were risked, and, almost instantauntil he had enough, and getting insensible, laid down on the sands. In another part, the rattling of the dice box was heard, enormous stakes were risked, and, almost instantaneously, the newly-created croesus was again transformed into a beggar. In another place the brethren of the coast were whirling round in the licentious dance with ladies of all colours. Farther on two of them, inflamed by passion and drink, were rushing to deadly but legalised combat under the eye of a superior, and another party, with bare legs and heads, formed in procession, and were about marching off to the town with a view of offering up on the altar of the church, in the name of the fleet, a costly monstrance captured with the galleon. Montbars was speechless from the effect which this scene of horror had on him, while he was left to himself by Taureau, who had gone in search of a buyer for his hides. Suddenly a black maiden, to whom fear of death had given wings, came rushing past him, and kneeling on a rock by the shore, prayed as follows:—" Holy virgin, obtain for me from my father in heaven, forgiveness for the sin which I am about to commit, to appear before him ere He calls me, and that, in order to escape a life of shame, I throw myself, with all my sins, into the sea without confession, and the holy oil of the last unction."

With quick determination the maiden rose for the fatal lean. Monthars was siny in june to key bold of her and he pare and the not alway to key her and her and

lession, and the holy oil of the last unction."
With quick determination the maiden rose for the fatal leap. Montbars was just in time to lay hold of her, and he grasped her powerfully. "What rash act did you meditate, unfortunate maiden?" he asked in a tone of reproach, mingled with kindness, and she directed her splendid black eyes

to him with an expression of confidence.

"Oh, yes, this is the voice, this the face of a man, the beautiful creature exclaimed. You have not saved me from self-destruction with a view of sacrificing me to the savage lust of your brethren!

lust of your brethren!"
"No, upon my word of honour," said Montbars, looking round courageously for the enemies whom he might have to

encounter.

"See! See! there they are already," exclaimed the maiden. "Now keep thy promise, noble-minded youth, or, if not, cast me into the sea yourself, that I may be preserved from sin, and die by purer hands."

The young man now unsheathed his summer than the property of the prope

from sin, and die by purer hands."

The young man now unsheathed his sword, when three Flibustiers, heated with wine, came quickly along.
"There is the black devil," said one of them."
"Come to my warm bosom, and forsake yon cold rock," said the other, while the third cried out to Montbars, in a commanding tone. "The wench belongs to all three of us; do not, therefore, expose yourself to inconvenience," my young gentleman.

commanding tone. "The wench netungs to an entered of the control o

her with us. Thus it happened that our just indignation got the mastery over us.

"The maiden was just going to cast herself into the sea,
"The maiden was just going to cast herself into the sea,
"The maiden was just going to cast herself into the sea,
if the accent of noble indignation, "I devote my life to her
honour, be you therefore a generous judge, mighty admiral.
The man who is so well acquainted with the usages of
chivalry, I expect also knows its duties towards the ladies,"
Vary Manages and All which the search of the s

chivalry, I expect also knows its duties towards the ladies,"
Van Horn seemed pleased with the speaker, and said,
"You are, perhaps, somewhat bold, but that is a fault
on the right side. May I know who you are, young man?"
The youth gave him his name. "What! the son of the
exterminator?" inquired Van Horn, delighted.
"The same, admiral, and my nephew; Taureau, answered
for him, having just made his appearance with his drawn
sword, with the intention of coming to the assistance of his
peacher."

Well, you are no disgrace either to your father or your "Well, you are no disgrace either to your father or your uncle," continued Van Horn, shaking hands with him cordially. He then addressed the three robbers with great severity, and said, "According to our code, the prisoners form part of the general booty, and I, as the admiral, amentitled to the choice of three heads. I select this girl from among them, and present her to this young man. You have disposed of that which was not your property, and, like cowardly robbers, attacked a single individual, which is in direct violation of my orders. You will, therefore, surrender your swords and remain on board as prisoners."

To be continued.

Domestic Enitame.

One of the 16th Lancers, who composed the escort of the judges from the railway at Clonnel, having been seized with weakness, fell from his horse and was killed.

A boy died at Berwick, a few days back, from concussion of the brain, caused by a blow which he had received from a stone in the course of play with his companions a few hours before. Some little sensation was created in the vicinity of the Leeds parish church, by the eccentric conduct of a bride that was to have been. A young couple marched down to church dressed in their best, and attended by bridesmaids, &c., each apparently very well pleased with the contemplation of the knot matrimonial about to be tied. Studenly, however, the lady's eye caught that of an old flame, and in an instant she dropped the zarn of her expectant tice. A contained that the contemplation of the hort matrimonial about to be tied. Studenly, however, the lady's eye caught that of an old flame, and in an instant she dropped the zarn of her expectant tice. A contained that the contemplation of the hort matrice, a contained that the contemplation of the police of the contemplation of the police and her newly-found lover were driving up Kirkgate at express speed. The bridgeroom shouted and run, the bridgesmaids ran and shouted, and both sought the intervention of the police, but as officer "No. 00" did not "know any just cause or impediment" why a young woman should not change her mind, and substitute Dick for Tom. if the whim so took her, he allowed the coach to rattle off, and left the jitted bridgeroom to wend his weary way homewards sadly and alone.

The anniversary of the Queen's cornation was celebrated on board the allied fleet at Cronstant with great celat—salutes were tertained by the English.

Nearly 427 millions of newspapers are annually printed in the United States.

General Mayran, who was killed on the 18th June, desired that his heart should be conveyed to his widow: the precious relic has been taken to its destination.

The people of St. Pancras have behaved well

numbers are leaving the delights of Salt Lake City for the Diggings.

A cahman was lately fined 5s, and 12s, costs, for allowing a woman to drive his cah.

Letters have been received from Mr. John Mitchell by his family, in Ireland, stating that he is about to settle in the territory of Tennessee, to follow the occupation of a farmer.

The largest steamer in the world has been launched from Messrs. Napier's yard, on the Cityle-the Persia, intended for the Cunard line. She is 390 feet long, 71 broad, and 32 deep. Tonnage 3,500. She will carry 300 passengers in separate cabins, besides a crew of upwards of 120.

The funeral of Lord Raglan afforded the citizens of Bristol an opportunity of showing their respect for the memory of the brave soldier who sacrificed his life to a sense of duty. The enthusiasm for the success of the war is seen in the really extensive and most creditable preparations which were made to do honour to the remains of the veteran as they were conveyed through the city to their final resting place.

mains of the veteran as they were conveyed money.

The rank of British painters has been thinned by the death of Mr. Charles Brocky, whose tableaux de genve—with occasional flights at subjects of a higher order—made him agreeably known to our Exhibition-haunters.

M. Michelet, the French historian, has arrived at Brussels, to examine there, for the continuation of his "History of France," the Belgian State records and the Library of the Dukes of Burnards.

examine there, for the continuation of his "History of France, the Belgian State records and the Library of the Dulcs of Burgundy.

Prince Albert has given Mr. Bailey a commission for a piece of poetical sculpture; leaving, with great delicacy and no less wisdom, the subject and mode of treatment entirely to the artist himself.

The Arctic Committee, appointed by the House of Commons to investigate the claims of the commanders of the recent Artic Expedition for a reward for the discovery of a North-West Passage, has some to a determination to recommend that 25,000 should be given to Bapt. MrClure.

At the last meeting of the Licensed Victualieri Association, to Att the last meeting of the Licensed Victualieri Association, to that the salary of the editor was 2800 per annum.

Messra Bass have several large vessels on their way to Balaklava with their renowned also and porter, of which they purpose keeping up a floating depot of 800 tons, in their ship the larlar, for supplying the wants of the army at a very trifling advance upon London retail prices.

The Quarterly Review gives the following curious facts respecting advertisements:—Holloway, annually, for his pills, £30,000; all, 10,000; the cold liver of 1,1000; Rowland and Son's Bedsteads, and Linda rabber promises to be the exponent of Yankee genius in Europe. It is aimost the only article fully exhibited at the French Crystal Palace, as of American manufacture.

Stahan, Paul, and Co, have been for their last examination at the London Bankruptey Court, but the sitting was again adjourned till the 9th of October. The amount of debts already proved is about 300,000.

bout 330,000.

A young brute was fined 20; and costs by the magistrates at ceds, for beating a horse until it died. Because the animal was exhausted with a heavy load that it could not move, the miscant beat it on the head with the stock of his whip, knocking tone of its gyes and severely lacerating its nose.

At the Paris Hippodrome, a battle-piece, called "La Crimea," as been produced, in whife, 2,000 men and some hundred horses

Bonkrouts.

Tressax.— Bushrupit.—T. Edgley, Skinner-place, Siso-lane, merchant—G. Hooper, Commercial-road, Edgley, Skinner-place, Siso-lane, merchant—G. Hooper, Commercial-road East, shipowner—W. G. Brown, Darfford, clothier and cutifiter—T. Baca East, shipowner—W. G. Brown, Land East, received the control of the con

SARLS' ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE,—17 and 18, Cornhill.—This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for silver. Its intrinsic excellence, combined with its brilliant appearance, delica all competition. It is upwards of twelve years since this manufacture was introduced by Sarl and Sons to the public, present demand exceeds all former precedents; thus giring a convincing proof of its having answered the end proposed, which was to produce an article possessing the durability and appearance of solid stilver at one-sixth its cost. The magnificent stock has recently been enriched with many sessed so many attractions as at the present time. The Spoon and Fork Department includes all the various patterns that are made in solid silver; anorder to any extent can be immediately exceuted. A new, calarged, and beautifully illustrated book of Sketches and Prices is just published, and tony.—SARL and SONS, I' and IS, Cornhill.

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